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OLDEST AGRICULTURAL PUBLICATION IN THE STATE.

The Maryland Farmer.

A Weekly for the Farmer, Fruit-Grower & Stock-Raiser.

Vol. XXVII.

BALTIMORE, November 28, 1890.

No. 48.

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A LONG WINTER

Is before you, farmer friend, and
a Dollar invested in this Journal
WILL BE WELL SPENT.

The Maryland Farmer.

Vol. XXVII.

BALTIMORE, November 28, 1890.

No. 48.

THE INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

Now for some years this gooseberry has been before the public. It is very large and prolific; a red berry of excellent flavor. Like most berries of foreign origin, it is somewhat liable to mildew unless the season is favorable; but less liable than the general run of English berries. It is easily grown from cuttings. It should be carefully trimmed, opened and staked, that the air may have full and free access

appearance in our markets, except in a few instances, when it went off at "fancy" prices. If it could be supplied in quantities, it could easily command at retail from fifteen to twenty cents, in quart boxes. Housekeepers are greatly taken with the appearance of small fruits on the stands, and these large berries in clean, new baskets are very attractive to them. In this region and south of this locality it is still time enough to set out this berry, provided no sudden freezing of



to every part of the plant. In this way, unless in a very damp situation, the mildew will be avoided. It is a berry which does not bear crowding: but the berries are so large and plentiful that it will pay well to give the bushes ample space and extra care. Six feet apart each way is not too much space for such a fruit. Of course, like all other gooseberries, it is the victim of the "currant worm," and must be watched and dusted with white hellebore or pyrethrum. It has not yet been produced in sufficient quantities to make its

the ground should prevent. We have set them out with success the 10th of December.

Mildew, which is the most serious obstacle to success with the gooseberry, may be prevented, to a great extent, by manuring, high cultivation and pruning. Salt should also be used, either by spreading thickly over the soil or directly upon the plant. Shading in the spring by a thick coat of salt hay is also efficient.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE AGRICULTURAL,
HORTICULTURAL AND STOCK RAISING INTERESTS.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT
BALTIMORE, MD. MARYLAND.

BARRETT C. CATLIN, Publisher.

Subscription Price,.....\$1, per year.

\$1.50 may be charged if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

All communication may be addressed
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OFFICE 27 E. PRATT ST.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28th, 1890.

PRUNING FOR FRUIT.

Joseph Meehan gives the *Practical Farmer* some hints on pruning for fruit. Many are so pertinent and sensible that we give them here:

It is never wise to let trees bear fruit while still quite young, and should they flower and fruit, then the fruit should be taken off before it gains any size. But it sometimes happens that the reverse of this is the case, and trees which are well grown and should bear fruit do not do so. It is then that the skill of the fruit grower comes into play, and he uses his art, and prunes for fruit. Pruning may be of the branches or of the roots, and both may be done to produce fruit.

It must be understood that when a tree is growing fast it will not fruit. To check the growth is a step towards fruiting, and this is what pruning is for. A tree in rich ground will grow larger and be longer coming into bearing than one in poor soil. This is why, with the same variety of tree, one man may have fruit from his tree long before his neighbor does—the soil differs in richness. There is no use in waiting long after time for a tree to bear, any more than there is to have one bear too early. Keeping in mind that a too fast growing tree must be checked in its growth to make it fruitful, root pruning is the thing to do to accomplish it. The earth should be dug away until some of the larger roots are exposed, and these should be chopped away.

There is no need to check it too severely, as a loss of a large portion of its roots would do. A cutting away of one-fourth will probably be ample. This process rarely fails to cause flower buds to form. If done in spring or summer, buds will form for the next season. Sometimes summer pruning of the branches will have the same effect. The cutting off of the end of growing shoots is done while the sap is still active, and where cut flower buds will often form. This way will do where some fruit is looked for to test a sort, but it is sometimes at the expense of the shape of the tree, and it is not to be recommended as so good a way as that of root pruning.

EDITORIAL.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

It is our intention to furnish a journal that shall be up with the times in every respect. To do this, however, we must receive the support of the farmers of the State. With a view to awakening interest in the paper at once, and arousing the people to look into what we believe to be a good thing, we offer to subscribers now the paper until January 1, 1892, together with a treatise on the horse, by Dr. Kendall, and a beautiful engraving,—all for one dollar. The premiums are being taken up very rapidly, and as our supply of them is limited, those who wish them should subscribe at once.

RAISING MARKET PRODUCE.

The production and sale of market produce is a very important department of industry, more so than is generally realized. It has been reduced to a science abroad, and the results obtained from a small piece of ground, near Paris or London, are something remarkable.

In this country, the market-gardeners in the vicinity of Boston and New York have attained something of the skill of their foreign brethren, and many of them have realized fortunes from a few acres. This State is admirably fitted in soil, climate and nearness to market, to take the highest stand in supplying the large cities with market garden products.

Success in this specialty, however, demands the closest attention, and the most scientific and economical methods of cultivation. The gardeners of the State, and the South generally, have relied too much upon their ability to get their produce early to market, and have neglected the economical and intensive methods which after all are the chief dependence of successful market gardening. A great mistake is made in cultivating too much ground. A smaller area, highly manured, and kept absolutely free from weeds, will give much better results than large fields, cultivated in the haphazard manner now so prevalent. The foreign gardeners confine themselves to small farms, and find the best results in the close cultivation of these.

An irrigated vegetable garden of two and one half acres in the suburbs of Paris employs three men, two women and a horse; the latter to pump the water into the reservoir for distribution and to draw the loaded cart to market before daylight in the morning. Average product of the little garden per annum, \$4,000. Cultivators of seven and one half acres without irrigation and more remote from the city, need fewer hands and realize about \$2,000 a year. Peas, string beans, asparagus, chicory, carrots, turnips, onions, early potatoes, and Winter salsify are the principal articles of production.

The cold, foggy climate of the environs of London does not admit of the intensive cultivation under glass that obtains near Paris. The climate of Cornwall, especially in the vicinity of Penzance, is mild, and immense quantities of cabbage, cauliflower and Winter beans are produced there. The Scilly Isles off that coast have become beautiful vegetable and flower gardens. Tomatoes, beans, potatoes, cabbages and in

one year 240 tons of flowers were sent thence to Penzance for London. In England in ten years, from 1879 to 1889, the area devoted to market gardens, increased from 36,340 acres to 63,620 acres.

The Northern market gardeners have applied the foreign methods successfully, and depend for their success on the high cultivation of small sections. If these same methods would be used by our farmers no State would stand ahead of Maryland in market gardening.

LONG ISLAND farmers appear to be a thrifty race. They have \$1,000,000 on deposit in three banks at the eastern end of the island. Agriculture is by no means played out yet.

THE entire product of the Cochran Park Stock Farm, of Middletown, Del., was sold at auction at the Philadelphia Tattersall, Wednesday. Fifty-five horses were offered, the highest price paid being \$800, for the two-year-old stallion, Blue Wilkes, bought by Fiss & Derr, of New York. About \$11,000 was realized by the sale.

NO BETTER evidence of the growing power of the farmers' movement could be asked than the interest the great newspapers of the country are taking in its development. The *New York Sunday Sun*, perhaps the best Sunday paper in the country, devoted a whole broad side to the Alliance and kindred organizations. Verily, "the world do move."

A MEETING of farmers will be held at Salisbury, Saturday, under the auspices of the Maryland Agricultural College. President Alvord, Prof. T. L. Brunk and other members of the faculty will be present and make addresses. R. D. Bradley, Esq., the State Alliance Lecturer, will speak upon the benefits of this growing and useful organization.

THE Maryland State Grange will hold its annual session at the Maltby House, Baltimore, December 9, 1890. The State Grange will work in the fourth degree. When the proper representatives of a subordinate Grange can not attend the meeting of the State Grange, such Grange may be represented by a past Master, or any fourth degree member and his wife if a matron.

DELEGATES from twenty-six counties and one hundred Alliances of Pennsylvania assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, Wednesday, for the purpose of forming a State branch of the National Farmers' Alliance. Col. H. C. Denning, of Harrisburg, was called to the chair. The Patrons of Toil, representing about 3,000 members in Washington, Green and Fayette counties, will be merged in the State Alliance.

THE Christmas number of *Harper's Magazine* is out and is a beautiful specimen of the book-maker's art. It is finely illustrated and filled with the most entertaining and instructive matter. Our readers will notice that we have made special arrangements with Harper Bros., whereby we can supply any of their publications at the regular rates and furnish THE FARMER free in addition. If you think of subscribing to any of the Harper's periodicals subscribe with us.

WE have received a communication from a well-known agriculturist of the Eastern Shore, referring to the discussion concerning ensilage in the last edition of THE FARMER and taking issue with the conclusions arrived at in that article. Our correspondent says that he has filled his silo with at least 100 tons of corn ensilage, and considers it the best provender ever fed to milch cows. There is considerable difference of opinion on the ensilage question, and we should be glad to hear further from farmers as to their active experience with the silo.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE BULLETINS.

MARYLAND, No. 10, pages 16. In the experiments with fertilizers upon wheat, the results were not conspicuous. They somewhat increased the crop. The greatest increase was with potash, phosphoric acid, and nitrogen. The next best results were from nitrogen. In all cases two food elements were better than one. Nitrate of soda, muriate of potash and S. C. dissolved rock gave the largest yield—twenty-two bushels per acre. About forty varieties were tested, and the best sorts are Deitz, Falconer, and New Australian. The Deitz has done remarkable well in other parts of the State, and will be grown extensively next season.

MARYLAND, No. 6, pages 80. This is a volume upon commercial fertilizers, treated from many standpoints, Maryland pays a heavy tax for commercial fertilizers; nearly ten dollars (\$9.84) for every one hundred of farm crops! The fertilizing elements are nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. The sources of each of these are pointed out. Thus, phosphoric acid comes from guano, ground bone, bone meal, bone ash, bone black, and the various rock phosphates. Potash is obtained in muriate, sulphate, nitrate of potash, wood ashes, cotton seed hulls, tobacco stems; and nitrogen comes from guano, dried blood, fish scraps, cotton seed, nitrate of soda, and wool and other wastes. Have the soil in good condition and, as a rule, apply a quick acting fertilizer. Unnecessary bulk is objectionable in a fertilizer. It is advised to buy the component parts and do the mixing at home. In this way the buyer gets what he pays for. But little work attends the mixing. Directions and formulas are given. The experiments with fertilizers now in progress indicate that long use of acid phosphates upon light soil may be injurious. Soil physics need to be studied.

VIRGINIA, No. 7, pages 16. The practical conclusions upon large plats of experimental strawberries are as follows: The best sorts for the State for commercial purposes are, Haverland, Bubach No. 5, Eureka, Miami, Crawford and Parry. For home growers, the following are good: Sharpless, Bubach No. 5, and Haverland. It is thought that mulch can be profitably used. Plant but few sorts and select with a view to productiveness, vigor and size, character and quality of fruit. Pistillate varieties should be interspersed with the perfect sorts—three to five rows of the former to one of the latter kind.

KENTUCKY, No. 30, pages 20. In wheat experiment the German Emperor yielded best, and Hunter's White stood well. Fertilizers, singly or in combination, had but very little effect.

EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING.

In response to frequent inquiries from dairymen in reference to the respective merits of "New Process Linseed Meal" and "Old Process Linseed Oil Cake Meal," the Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station has recently conducted a course of experiments in feeding, the results of which will be of interest to dairymen all over the country. The Old Process Linseed Oil Cake Meal is obtained when the seed is subjected to the action of a powerful press to secure its oil, while the New Process is produced by the aid of a new method; favoring a more thorough abstraction of the oil, and involving, so it is stated, a boiling of the seed. The Old Process Meal contains, as a rule, a larger percentage of oil or fat, and a smaller one of organic nitrogen-containing matter than the New Process Meal.

Five cows, grades of various description, all of fair milking qualities, were selected for the trial. Two had dropped their calves one month before the beginning of the observation, one five months and two from eleven to twelve months. They differed but one year in their respective ages, which was from six to seven years.

English hay, rowen, fodder corn, corn stover, corn ensilage, carrots and sugar beets furnished at different times the main bulk of the daily fodder ration; while corn meal, wheat bran, and both kinds of linseed meal alternately served as supplementary feed stuffs to secure a desired high nutritive character to the entire diet. The daily quantity of the grain feed, of roots and of hay, in case corn ensilage furnished largely the coarse feed, was in each case a definite one, decided upon before; it was in each case entirely consumed. The daily consumption of the coarse portion of the particular fodder combination on trial, as hay, when fed alone, rowen, fodder corn, corn stover, and corn ensilage, depended on the appetite of each individual animal. It varied usually somewhat in quantity in case of different cows. Care was taken to offer to each a liberal quantity. The unconsumed portion was weighed back each day and subsequently accounted for in the daily feeding record.

The fodder corn, corn ensilage and corn stover were obtained from the same variety of corn, Pride of the North, a dent corn. The ensilage corn and the fodder corn were of a corresponding stage of growth, i. e., with kernel beginning to glaze. The corn stalks were in every case cut into pieces from one and one-half to two inches in length before being fed.

The entire experiment extended over six successive months, and was subdivided into nine distinct periods. The changes in daily diet were made gradual, as customary in well conducted feeding experiments. The weekly weights of the animals on trial were taken on the same day, in the morning before milking and feeding. The adopted valuation of the different fodder articles is based on their local market price per ton of 2000 pounds, at Amherst.

This examination into the respective claims of both kinds of linseed meal as food constituents for dairy purposes shows, that *at stated market prices, under otherwise corresponding circumstances* and when *used in equal weight parts*, they may serve in place of each other without materially affecting the

financial side of the operation one way or the other. In case the new process Linseed-meal is used, the net cost of the milk is somewhat less; on account of the larger amount of fertilizing elements it contains, which increase, somewhat the value of obtainable manure, (see rations 6 and 7, and 8 and 9). This advantage is, however, in the majority of instances, to some extent, compensated for by a somewhat more liberal yield of milk, in case of Old Process Linseed-meal has been fed. As the old process Linseed-oil cake meal has a well established reputation as a suitable food constituent for dairy cows, the New Process Linseed-Meal may claim a similar position in the front rank of concentrated feed stuffs for dairy purposes. A careful selection of suitable associated fodder constituents is, however, in both instances, necessary to show their real, economical value.

GROWING MUTTON.

Mr. Black, a successful Nebraska breeder, says: "It takes less feed to make a pound of mutton than it does to make a pound of beef, and yet the mutton has been selling for the best price in the markets. A sheep can be fattened well in sixty days while a steer, to do its best, must have double that time." These we believe to be facts, and such facts as these must have their effect sooner or later on mutton production. What is required by the consumer is lean, juicy mutton, with just enough fat to cook it and give it a rich flavor. We have very little of such mutton in our markets. If there was more of it, there would soon be an increased demand for it and a greatly increased consumption of mutton. In neither the sheep or hog is a mere lump of fat any longer wanted, but tender, lean meat. So much fat does not agree with the human stomach in this latitude. It might do in Kamschatka or anywhere else in the polar regions, but it is too carbonaceous and heating for any portion of the United States. Our breeders must learn how to grow mutton and pork instead of continuing to fatten them, making them weak and diseased; and growing them requires plenty of muscle-making food, fresh air and out-of door exercise. Grass, clover, grain and roots, properly proportioned and fed, will fill the bill. There is no use of expecting people to buy and consume what they do not relish and do not really need.

The walks should now be raked off clean; they always should for that matter, but especially now, as every twig or stone tramped in the mud during the rains makes a soft spot next summer, and in the drive is a sure starter for a big rut. Much as everyone dislikes to remove old trees and plants, there is nearly always some tree or shrub in the yard that should be ousted, and something new set in its place. Either a limb is broken, a gopher has eaten the roots, or the plant is crowding something else. Give everything plenty of room, is a fine motto in any branch of farming or gardening.

FINE cranberries are being raised in the State of Washington, and parties who are informed state that there are numerous bogs in that State which can be utilized for this crop.

Alliance Page.

While this journal is not an official organ, of the Farmers' Alliance, it is in entire sympathy with that movement and heartily believes in a thorough and systematic organization among farmers to protect their interests. In this column, Alliance news will be presented, and matters akin to that movement discussed. Correspondence is cordially invited.

The Alliance officers, in this state and their addresses are:
 President, Hugh Mitchell, Port Tobacco.
 Secretary, T. Canfield Jenkins, Pomonkey.
 State Lecturer, . . R. D. Bradley, Preston.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Farmers' Alliance of Queen Anne's County, Md., at a meeting held November 15, 1890:—

WHEREAS, Death has invaded our Farmers' Alliance and removed from us our much esteemed President, William Kent Sparks,

Resolved, That in the death of Brother Sparks, who was a charter member and our first President, this Alliance sustains an inestimable loss.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to this dispensation of an all-wise and unerring Providence, we realize in this solemn visitation the vanity of all earthly hopes.

Resolved, That we tender the bereaved family our sincere sympathy in their great affliction, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sorrowing family.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of proceedings of this Alliance.

JOHN DODD,
 R. E. CANALI,
 B. F. PALATORY,
Committee.

After adopting the above resolutions, Brother John Dodd was elected President to fill the unexpired term, and then the Alliance adjourned to meet November 29, at 2.30 P. M.

THE Farmers' Alliance, at their late session at Topeka, Kansas, formulated a plan for a Lecture Bureau. Lecturers will be sent wherever desired. Before any lecturer is sent from Kansas he will be required to pass a rigid examination before an examining board on economic questions. It is also stated that articles of incorporation have been filled with the Secretary of State of the Farmers' Alliance Benefit Association. This is a State institution which will give to all persons either members or eligible to membership in the Alliance the benefits of a life insurance policy in a concern managed exclusively by the farmers.

EVEN the most conservative of the farmers' organs, the *American Agriculturist*, now declares in favor of the great farmers' leagues. The great scope and utility of a combination is thus set forth by the *Agriculturist*:

The Grange or Patrons of Husbandry, the Farmers' Alliance, with its Northern and Southern organizations, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the Patrons of Industry, not to mention several lesser societies are each and all striving to advance the farmers' condition, socially, educa-

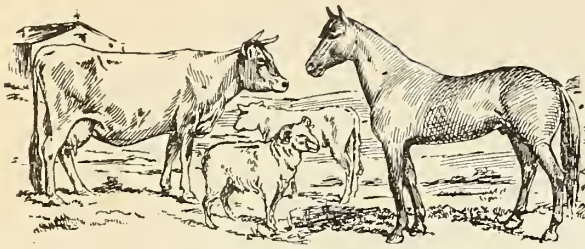
tionally, and financially. The Farmers' League supplements these orders by carrying the farmers' wants into actual politics—a field not usually touched upon by the other organizations, several notable instances excepted.

The first class of organizations work for essentially the same objects but in different lines, under different forms, rules and leaders. They, therefore, compete with each other to some extent. The rivalry is usually a friendly one and when this is true no harm results. Still jealousies and ambitions exist to such an extent, and the fundamental principles or prevailing spirit of our various farmers' societies are so diverse that the attempt has thus far failed to unify all these forces into one grand order. Nor is it at all likely that the devoted Patron of Husbandry will give up the grange to unite with the Alliance, or vice versa. And, if all were to amalgamate into one body only, the union could last but a short time, owing to the diversities just referred to. Such absorption into one order would also destroy the incentive to work which the existing rivalry promotes. But there is a simple and practical way in which unity can be brought about among all these influences in so far as their work is identical.

Let us imitate the example of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, one of the simplest but most powerful levers for promoting scientific work. Form the American Association of Agricultural Organizations. Let its active Board be composed of executive officers of the various national orders among farmers, including the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. This representative body could devise ways for general co-operation on all matters upon which the various orders could agree. Measures upon which it was impossible to harmonize the respective bodies would be left to them. Thus the individuality of the various orders would not be interfered with; they would all work together on subjects of common interest, each continuing its work in special lines in its own way.

The great simplicity, the inexpensiveness, and strength of this form of union must commend it to all. It would be comparatively easy for the American Association of Agricultural Organizations to prepare a plan of educational work compared to whose usefulness the now famous Chautauqua system would fade into insignificance. Such a plan would embody home courses of reading, helps for public schools, a vast development of agricultural college and farmers' institute extension, with grand educational convocations annually in each State of all the farmers and mechanics and their families interested in the new education. Likewise, under a well-digested plan, our farmers' organizations could gradually unite in financial co-operation, on a basis that each and all might profitably adopt. No such degree of harmony could be expected in politics, but the effect would be to stimulate farmers wherever located into more active work as citizens, and this is the essential point—to get our producers to feel their responsibilities to their community and assert their rights and to do their public duties through the channels, parties or systems that commend themselves to their judgment.

Stock Raisers' Column.



This column will be devoted to the interests of breeders and stock raisers, and especial attention will be paid to matters pertaining to the breeding and development of light harness and trotting horses. Correspondence is invited.

It is estimated that the sales of horses by Kentucky farmers this year will amount to \$900,000.

THE old stallion Botheration that recently died in Virginia, with better opportunities might have left a reputation behind him. He was by Leamington, out of imp. Jenesta, by King Tom, and is best known as the sire of the good race horses St. John and St. Luke. He also sired Bothwell and Mary T, both good performers in their day.

Mr. E. B. Emory's famous stallion, Happy Russell, was sold again Tuesday at Centreville. It will be remembered that the horse was sold a few weeks ago for \$12,000. But there was some trouble about security for the final payments and the trustee ordered a second sale. A large number of representative horsemen were present. The first bid was \$5,000, and the horse was finally knocked down for \$10,000, to Mr. Emory. No one will regret that Happy Russell is still to remain at Poplar Grove.

NOT one of the three trotting stallions that lead in number of contributions to the 2.30 list is now in Kentucky. One of them, Electioneer, was never in that State; Alcantara was bred and got some foals there, but is now in Massachusetts; Nutwood, foaled in Kentucky, went to California, returned to Kentucky, and is now in Iowa. Electioneer is a son of Hambletonian; Alcantara represents the George Wilkes family; Nutwood stands for the great things called to mind by the name of Alexander's Abdallah. And then all three of them are really Hambletonian, differing only in extent of removal from the source.

THESE are the dark days with the trotters, and the noble animals who in the past season of sunshine and flowers, of warm days and balmy breezes, have afforded any amount of enjoyment and untold excitement to the thousands who yearly find no higher enjoyment than that offered by the smooth, level track, are now quietly munching their feed with nothing to do and nothing to think of—if horses do think at all—except of the glories of the past season. With them there is no future thought except, perhaps, the animal excitement just prior to a race that causes them to bolt and prance about like a lady in a gavotte. The pleasures and enjoyment to be

derived from trotting horses, however, is not, so to speak, all professional nor confined entirely to the race track, thus showing a difference to a certain extent, between the trotter and the thoroughbred. The pleasure and glories which abound in the latter are confined to the track, but who is there in this wide world so dead to all appreciation of the beautiful, that, if he be able, can imagine a higher grade of enjoyment, in the sporting line, than to sit behind a fast roadster, and feel that at the other end of the lines he holds the most magnificent of God's creatures, next to man. Many animals are seen on the road that are never seen on the track and yet are fully up to professional requirements. To many there is no greater enjoyment than that which the roadster affords.—*The Sportsman.*

THE earning capacity of the trotting horse has heretofore not been as great as it is easily capable of being made. While thoroughbred colts and fillies have been commanding immense prices, by reason of their engagements in great stakes, the trotting colts and fillies have been sold at figures regulated entirely by their earning capacity in the stud. Unless these prices are to suffer very serious reduction, it will be absolutely necessary to place the trotter upon the same footing as the thoroughbred with reference to his track value. The sooner breeders awake to this necessity the better. There are already indications that they are not sleeping. Several very large stakes are open to the young things that are now coming on. Enterprising associations are now coming to the front with stakes that are commensurate with the great breeding interest which they are intended to subserve. Breeders who fail to patronize these stakes liberally will be standing in their own light. There is no money that they can invest more profitably. Besides the chance of winning—which is certainly worth something—they, in so doing, adopt the only means that will keep up the demand for the product of their farms when the stud farms of the country are fully supplied.

STOCK ITEMS.

A disease is raging in Queenstown district, Queen Anne's county, and is destroying a large number of cattle. The disease is pronounced malarial fever. The hog cholera is also prevalent in some sections of the county.

A colt show was held at the Snow Hill Driving Park recently, and the display of two year-olds was perhaps the finest ever exhibited in Worcester county. In the trial of speed in this class, a young Morrill stallion of Wimborough & Co., of Whaleyville, was an easy winner, trotting the half-mile circuit in 1.28.

At a meeting of the managers of the Delaware State Fair Association held recently, it was found that the association needs \$2,200 to settle its floating indebtedness. The managers propose to give a mortgage of \$10,000 against their property, which will cover all debts of the association and allow them to hold future fairs. It is proposed to issue this mortgage to trustees, and then sell bonds of \$100 each secured by the same. This method will bring all bondholders on the same footing. The bonds will draw six per cent. interest, payable annually.

THE DAIRY COW.

Suppose we want to produce a dairy cow. Let us start in by taking native cattle and putting a pure bred sire at the head; take an Ayrshire or a Holstein-Friesian. Some regard the Short Horn favorably, but as a whole they are not a dairy breed. There are, however, individual Short Horns and entire families that are good milkers. In England you can find them, and here in the East they are not infrequent. On the Wadsworth estate in the Genesee valley is a herd of Short-Horns, started over fifty years ago, and they have been bred for milk, until to-day the males are potent in that line.

You want to raise the best kind of a dairy herd. This is what I would do: I would go among the farmers and select

tendency toward dairy work. Then I would couple her with a pure-bred bull. Then I would take her heifer, if it was a good one and of strong constitution, and breed that heifer to her own father. I would determine the constitution a good deal by make up and development of the navel, which I think is the finest test in the world of constitution—the strong, muscular condition of the navel. By breeding that heifer to her own father I would get a three-quarter inbred, say Jersey, or Guernsey, or Ayrshire, or Holstein-Friesian. That is as far as I would go with in-breeding. Then I would have so enhanced the sire's breed in that heifer by that one in-cross as to make her almost as potent for the reproduction of that breed as though she were pure-bred. These are some



the best native cows I could get. I would want them to be of the dairy form every one of them. If two cows of equal merit were brought to me, and one should give even more milk than the other and yet was of a beefy form, I would not breed to her, because a cow breeds very largely from her blood, and not from her udder. Many a beefy cow has been a famous cow, but she would not breed that way. Mr. Goodrich had a celebrated Short-Horn grade cow, and she had three heifer calves, but none of them were worth any thing for the dairy. A good many farmers have the idea that a good cow individually will surely breed that way. She will not always. Many a beef cow gives plenty of milk, but has not a dairy tendency in her. Take a cow with a breeding

of the principles that I would use. By this process I have seen herds where the grandmother was a one hundred and twenty-five pound cow brought up so that the daughters and grand-daughters made three hundred and seventy-five pounds of butter. The difference in feed was not so much, but the difference in breed was very great.—*Breeder's Gazette*.

The farmer keeps cows for the milk that they give, and yet he lets them graze on summer-picked and frost burned pastures without extra feed, expecting that this mother cow out of a scanty living and laboriously gathered, can and will, after she has taken the food of support and labor of collecting, give to him a generous, paying flow of milk.

Home Reading.

HAND IN HAND WITH ANGELS.

Hand in hand with angels,
Through the world we go;
Brighter eyes are on us
Than we blind ones know;
Tenderer voices cheer us
Than we deaf will own;
Never, walking heavenward,
Can we walk alone.

Hand in hand with angels;
Some are out of sight,
Leading us unknowing,
Into paths of light;
Some soft hands are covered
From our mortal clasp,
Soul in soul to hold us
With a firmer clasp.

Hand in hand with angels,
Walking every day,
How the chain may brighten
None of us can say;
Yet it doubtless reaches
From earth's lowest one,
To the loftiest seraph,
Standing near the throne.

Hand in hand with angels,
Ever let us go;
Clinging to the strong ones,
Drawing up the slow.
One electric love stone,
Thrilling all with fire,
Soar we through the ages,
Higher—ever higher.

—Lucy Larcom, in *Sunny Hour*.

REAL BEAUTY.

True beauty of face is less of feature than of expression; less of surface expression than of the exhibit of light from within. Regularity of feature, fineness of grain, and delicacy of complexion, cannot give beauty where there is no indication of mind and soul below the surface. But features that are unattractive may be so transfigured in the light that shines up through them from the innermost personal character, that they will glow with preternatural beauty. A stained-glass window as seen from without is an ungainly sight, so long as the light that falls on it comes only from outside. But when the building itself is lighted up, the dead patches of somber hue on the ungainly window take new color and brightness from the light within, and the poetic story of the maker's conception stands out all over it

in surpassing beauty. So it is with the human face as the window of the soul: its truest beauty can never be seen from without, save as the soul itself is lighted up with spiritual light from within that streams through the features, and transfigures the entire countenance, showing in all its attractiveness of form and hue the plan of the Maker for this window of his Spirit's temple. Thus it is that George Herbert describes the face of the saintly clergyman, as the window of his soul:

"But when Thou dost anneal in glass Thy story,
Making Thy life to shine within
The holy preachers, then the light and glory
More reverend grows, and more doth win
Which else shows waterish, bleak, and thin."

He who would be beautiful, must be made so by the transfiguring light of his soul's saintliness.

THE FIRST THING.

A young man does not always find it easy to get on in the world without education, or family influence, or personal friends, or property, or health; but he will find, in the long run, that it is far easier for him to make his way among men without any of these advantages, than to make substantial progress in the world without the reputation for a good character, even though he has all these other possessions. Character stands for something everywhere, in spite of its frequent slights. Men who are themselves lacking in a good character, appreciate it and value it in others. A band of robbers would want an honest treasurer. The young man whose word cannot be believed, whose honesty is not above suspicion, and whose personal life is not what it ought to be, is not the young man that the business world has open places for. He may have health and wealth and family position, and a host of friends; but if he is without character, he is at a disadvantage in every position in life. When a young man who has lost his good name makes an effort to recover it, he finds that his way upward is a hard one—a great deal harder, in spite of all other helps, than it would have been if he had made a right start without these helps. Friends are

comparatively powerless in their efforts to win confidence for one who has proved himself unworthy of it on former occasions. Then it is that the young man is likely to realize as never before, that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches"—even as a worthy investment. Because it is so hard to get on without a good name, or to regain it when once surrendered, every young man who has that possession ought to count it above price, and to have a care lest he lose it.

THERE are those who excuse improprieties and also sins in the young, on the plea of thoughtlessness; but, boys and girls, remember that one who does this is not your friend. You cannot afford to be thoughtless when your whole future depends, perhaps, upon the use you may make of one day's opportunity; when your every deed fits in as a polrock or rough stone, to the life-temple you are building; when your fancies and your thoughts are to you the angels of life or death. You cannot afford to be thoughtless when your happiness, and the happiness of those to whom you are so dear, depend upon your impulses; as they be good or ill. Be thoughtful. Put your best energies into the moments as they come and go. See that the moments put energy and wisdom into you.—*L. F. Wooley Gillette*.

THERE is no joyousness in life without a forgetfulness of self for the time being. No man can have joy in his daily work, except as he loses thought of himself in that work. No man can have joy in his recreations and pleasures except as they absorb his interest, and take him away from himself.

"He only is the Maker
Of all things near and far;
He paints the wayside flower
He lights the evening star.
All the good gifts around us
Are sent from heaven above,
Then thank the Lord, O thank the Lord,
For all His love!"

Soon or late, to all that sow,
The time of harvest shall be given;
The flowers shall bloom, the fruit shall grow
If not on earth, at last in heaven.
—*J. G. Whittier*.



WOMAN'S CORNER.

MRS. MARY L. GADDESS, EDITRESS.

This department of THE FARMER will be made of special worth to the ladies of the farmer's household. Fashions in dress, latest ideas of ornamentation, flowers, etiquette, and all subjects in which they may be interested will be fully discussed and in a chatty manner. MRS. GADDESS, the editress, a well-known writer of this city, cordially invites correspondence on matters of interest in this column and will answer any questions with pleasure.

In spite of the many varied colors in autumn toilets, the leading shade for millinery is black. Low toques trimmed with fur add piquancy to some faces. Bonnets are small and flat, hats large, and covered with plumes and ribbon loops. In some very handsome ones, a bunch of three heavy tips, stand up high in the back and a scarf is the only other trimming. Many velvet and felt hats are edged with feathers, and almost covered with long plumes.

For street wear the heavy woolly cloth costumes are trimmed with Astrachan or fur; indeed it seems a fur season, it is on everything, and of all kinds and prices. Around the neck as a boa, on coats, hats, bonnets, dresses, and even shoes and gloves are finished off with this trimming.

Linen collars are again to be worn and it is a decided improvement on the fashion of the past two years of wearing nothing but the dress-collar, or a thin muff of lace edge that in a short time would melt down. It gave a careless appearance to the whole dress, and while linen collars have a rather stiff look, still they are neat and lady-like to the last degree.

Silver jewelry is again in vogue, and almost everyone on the street now carries the chatelaine bag, and very useful to the shopper it proves to be, since fashion has decreed we must put aside the satchel, though many ladies who are business like in their habits, still cling to that most useful article. But later on, when the Christmas buying begins, and packages increase, everybody goes home laden with bundles, I expect one and all will agree a satchel is indispensable, for we are so apt to lay the little things down and forget them.

Thanksgiving is the holiday we are now preparing for, and the busy housekeepers are getting out receipt books, and concocting in their minds, dainty dishes. Coconut drops are quite dainty, and any one who uses this receipt at all will be pleased with it:

One pound dessicated coconut, one half-pound powdered sugar, white of one egg; work all together, roll into little balls in the hand, and bake on buttered tins.

By special request I give a receipt for Boston baked beans: The night before you need them, carefully pick over, rinse, and put in a large pot with plenty of water to soak; be sure and have a large vessel for they swell a great deal. In the morning, pour off water, add fresh cold water and put on

stove to boil gradually; cook till skins show signs of cracking, but *before* they break take out with skimmer and put in a deep earthen pot with a pound of fat salt pork scored through rind, cover all *but* rind with beans: add one tablespoonful of molasses, teaspoonful of salt, and cover with hot water; place in oven to bake, add water as it evaporates, and brown top of meat, let fire be steady, not *too hot*. Long, slow baking is the secret of getting it tender and juicy, and as this makes quite a good quantity, the trouble is not very great.

But it will never do to forget pumpkin pie. Now, while doubtless all housekeepers have a good receipt, it will do no harm to compare notes. One quart stewed pumpkin pressed through sieve and beaten finely, one quart of milk, two cups of dark sugar (not heavy); six eggs well beaten (separately); two lemons, juice and peel; two tablespoonfuls of brandy or rum; one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon; bake in rich crust without cover; and they are simply delicious.

There is nothing makes the table look so elegant as the under covers, that are now universally used. They come in felt at 75 cts. per yard double width, and you only require length of table. But unbleached cotton flannel at 10 or 12 cents per yard can be utilized, by whipping together the selvage edges of two breadths, or if you do not feel like spending the money for any of these, an old spread or blanket will do after bleaching on the grass a few days to get fresh, and nice. You have no idea of the difference it makes in the appearance of the table. The most common cloth spread over it looks like really a fine one; those who once use them will never do without.

Pretty tea cloths are now very reasonable, you can procure the linen, make a chain work border, or if you do not understand that, a good deep hem, or a little knit lace around it, and some little outline design gives a beauty and grace to the whole furnishing. They come in already to embroider, at reasonable figures and are light work for evenings.

There are so many graceful accompaniments to the table now, glass is so cheap and pretty, china, decorated and plain, within reach of all; cheap but ornamental pepper and salt boxes, and thousands of dainty arrangements, so that it does not require a heavy pocket book to make quite a crowd of nice purchases and render home attractive, now when all the beauty of life must be centered there. M. L. GADDESS.

Markets.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 26.

Flour.—Receipts for the week are 65027 bbls, including 46693 bbls for through shipment; City Mills, 9016 bbls; shipments coastwise, 1410 bbls. Receipts of cornmeal for the week, — bbls. The market has ruled very quiet throughout and even concession fail to stimulate. Prices are lower on all wheat flour.

Winter Wheat Patent Family, 5 25a5 50; Spring Wheat Patent Family, 5 30a5 50; Baltimore Best Patent, 5 90; Baltimore Choice Patent, 5 85; Baltimore High Grade Family, 5 75; Baltimore Choice Extra, 5 40; Maryland, Virginia & Penn. Super, 3 00a3 40; Maryland, Virginia & Penn. Extra, 3 60a 4 40; Maryland, Virginia & Penn. Family, 4 50a5 00. Rye Flour, 3 60a1 25; Hominy, 3 50a3 65. Cornmeal, per 100 lbs, 1 25a1 50; Buckwheat per 100 lbs, new, 2 30a2 40.

Wheat.—Receipts for the week are 17050 bushels viz: 10664 Southern and 6406 Western; shipments from elevators 5336 bushels, and stock in elevators 972759 bushels. Receipts have been very light compelling quietness, but there is a good demand and values are higher. We quote Fultz 90a98c Longberry 92a1.00.

Corn.—Receipts for the week are 106437 bushels, viz: 48912 Southern and 57523 Western; shipments from elevators, 42358 bushels; stock in elevators, 70430 bushels. Receipts have increased considerably but quality does not average high and to this is largely due the lower prices. We quote white at 52a58c and yellow at 48a58c.

Oats.—Receipts for the week are 16,000 bushels; withdrawn, 22,754 bushels; stock in elevators, 67,125 bushels. Offerings continue very light, but the demand is good and values firmer. We quote as follows: Ungraded Southern and Pennsylvania, 44a52c; do stained and inferior, 44a48c.

Rye.—Receipts for the week are 4610 bushels, withdrawn, 3419 bushels; stock in elevators, 27,693 bushels. Spot offerings have again been small, demand good and values firmly held. We quote: Choice to fancy, 76a77c; good to prime, 73a75c; common to fair, 68a70c.

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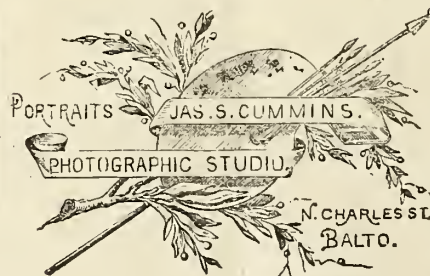
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Agricultural Exhibit.

Most of our readers are doubtless aware that preparations are being made for an exhibit of the agricultural products of this country, at the Columbian Exposition, in 1892, which it is intended shall surpass anything of the sort ever attempted, heretofore, in this or any foreign country. Already the sounds of preparations are heard in many portions of the country; societies are taking the initiative; special meetings have been called, and much in the way of preliminaries already settled, looking towards the success of the Exposition in the special departments devoted to agriculture. The horticultural societies of a number of States have been especially active; and at a convention held in Chicago, some weeks since, delegates were present from a considerable number of States, and a permanent organization known as the Columbian Horticultural Association was formed, the purpose of which will be to take into consideration and press forward all matters likely to contribute to the success of the Exposition so far as relates to horticulture.

But in all these preparations and preliminary movements, Virginia has not been represented in the conventions and on committees. We understand that the quota of commissioners allotted to this State in the National enactment have been appointed, but thus far have seen nor heard nothing concerning their plans for presenting the advantages of this State to the world as a desirable place to those seeking homes and farms. What has been done or thought of, we would like to ask, by these gentlemen looking towards an intelligent display of the agricultural resources of this State?

The only movement made here has been by the State Board of Agriculture, which at its last meeting passed a resolution asking the Governor to desire the

Legislature to make an appropriation to provide for a proper exhibit of the State's resources. This, although good is not enough. The Commissioners representing the State ought to be moving and working to secure the interest of the farmers and people of the State in the proper and full exhibition of the State's resources, and to that end they might well co-operate with the State Board of Agriculture, and thus initiate a combined effort which would no doubt result in a fine display and great permanent good to the State.

In the minds of those correctly informed there cannot be a question but that Virginia holds, in her soil, climate, railroad and water facilities for transportation, the key to the future of horticulture on the Atlantic coast. Yet will this fond belief, hugged closely to our bosoms at home, (be it ever so true), attract those from abroad, whom we need to carry us on to the full tide of prosperity? Or would it not be better to carry our resources, evidences of our wealth, promises of future prosperity, out before the world and seek their patronage and assistance?

The writer remembers at the great Cotton Centennial at New Orleans, Virginia was quite without representation, while most of the other Southern States made excellent exhibits and attracted much attention.

We appeal to those in authority to take immediate steps to put our State, which, unquestionably, can show the finest natural advantages of any on the seaboard, before the world at this Exposition, in such light as will materially aid her in regaining ground lost by inactivity in the past.

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To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy *free* to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

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Nothing in the ordinary surroundings of a horse can be so injurious as the absence of good ventilation. Any number of horses are kept in places where no ventilation exists; and in many places where put in by a well-meaning hand, one finds them stuffed up with straw and hay. Now, when it is remembered that a horse breathes much stronger than a man that the exhalations from his skin and elsewhere are so much greater than from any human being, it only stands to reason that ill-ventilated stables can not possibly be preservative of the horse's health any more than a foul smelling room would be of a human being's health. If a stable owner wants to know the atmosphere that his horses breathe, let him be the first man in his stable of a morning, when unless his power of scent is all but gone, he will often have occasion to be horrified at the air that his animals have to breathe. Free ventilation may, at times, have a tendency to cause colts to stare but that is not half as bad as to undermine the horse's health by making him breathe foul air. Good light is likewise of great importance in the stable. Vegetation will die in a half darkened room; it wants the sun's rays to keep up vitality; the trees in the forest grow straight, so as to obtain their share of light, and their lower branches die off because the light does not penetrate to them. Is it reasonable to suppose that animal life can be deprived of the vitalizing influences of light with impunity?

There is much diversity of opinion as regards the propriety of bedding down horses during the day. Some good horse breeders advocate giving the horses plenty of litter to stand on, at least after noon-time. Others like to keep straw or other litter under their horses all the time, so that it may absorb the urine. Yet it is obvious, for the reasons hereafter stated, that the stables should be kept free from litter all day long, excepting where the occupant is required to work at night, and must get his rest during the day. Litter, like charity, may "hide a multitude of sins" in the matter of dirt. Yet that is not the worst fault. The graver and more reprehensible reason is, that it acts injuriously upon the whole system of the horse. Coolness is essential for the growth of the horn which forms the casing of the hoof as well as for the health of the feet, yet by keeping stables bedded down all day, the exact opposite is obtained. Horses' legs are apt to swell, their hoofs crack, and other evils result.—*Horse World.*

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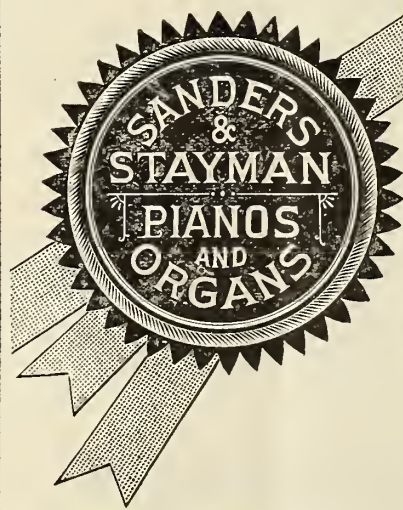
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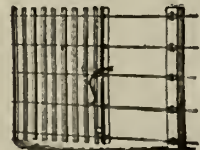
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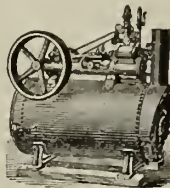
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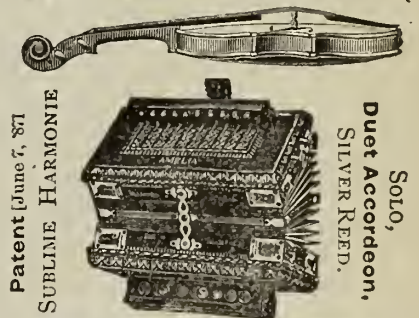
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